CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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- 1. At the head of the whole Communist Party apparatus in Czechoslovakia in the summer of 1951 were the Chairman of the KSC (Czechoslovak Communist Party) Klement Gottwald, elected by the Party Congress, and the Secretary General of the KSC, Rudolf Slansky, elected by the Central Secretariat. The Central Secretariat, however, was generally subordinated to the Secretary General, and the function of the Chairman of the Party in this respect was merely formal, because his contact with the Party apparatus was maintained exclusively through the Secretary General. The Chairman of the Party was in direct contact with the Party General Committee only at its meetings. It was the Secretary General who managed the Presidium's affairs during the interim between meetings.
- 2. The Secretary General directed the work of the entire Party apparatus and, after the KSC became the leading force in the state, intervened either directly or through the medium of the Party apparatus even in the state administration. Slansky controlled and directed government policy in this field in collaboration with the Party Chairman who was in direct contact with the Prime Minister. In addition, Slansky took under his personal control and administration the agriculture department as well as those of justice and legislation.¹
- 3. Slansky had at his disposal for these departments the entire personnel sections which he controlled through his personal secretariat. The problems of government were administered for him by the secretary, Patejdl; agricultural and economic policy by Mrs. Neumannova; problems of the Party by Robert Alt-Bartek. The questions of justice and legislation were administered for him by Dr. Soura, who was simultaneously head of the corresponding department of the Central Secretariat.
- 4. It was through Alt-Bartek that Slansky's contact with the other elements of the Party apparatus was maintained. All the principal statements and direct.

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directives for the work of the Party apparatus were settled on regular Monday meetings of the secretariat. The meetings were presided over by Slansky and attended by all of his deputies, by Bedrich Geminder and the chiefs of individual main departments of the Central Secretariat apparatus. On occasion, leading functionaries of particular sections, either from the Party apparatus (such as regional secretaries) or from the state administration, mass organizations, people's administration, and others, were invited to deliver a report at these meetings.

- 5. Slansky maintained personal contact with the higher echelon organs (the Presidium of the Party, the Central Party Control Commission, and the Central Committee which, however, gradually became merely a titular organ). It was Ludmila Taussigova who used to handle affairs for him in the Secretariat.
- 6. The main Party apparatus, properly speaking, was represented in this organization by the Second Section, directed by Marie Svermova until her arrest in the autumn of 1950. Thereafter, Josef Frank, the second deputy of the Secretary General, was charged with the management of the Second Section. The Second Section included, first of all, the department for Party-wide affairs, which controlled and directed primarily such mass organizations as the ROH (Trade Unions), CSM (Communist Youth Organization), Sokol, and, together with the department for justice and legislation, also dealt with church problems. The directives regarding these problems were issued by the Presidium of the Party. It further included a section which regulated the work of all subordinate executive organs of the Party (such as regional committees) and through them the planning and control of the activity of the districts. This, properly speaking, then represented the activity of the entire Party apparatus. From the Second Section downwards the activity of the entire Party apparatus. From the Second Section downwards the activity of the entire
- 7. The department for people's administration (self-government) dealt with the management of the National Committees, issuing directives for their policy. Through this department, the Party controlled all of the local administrative organs and, consequently, the situation in the individual regions of the Republic.
- 8. The Third Section, headed by Josef Frank, was the economic section. This section issued the directives of the Presidium for the implementation of the economic plan, controlled its fulfillment and devised the tactics for the increase of production. From here, economy and commerce were politically directed. Annexed to this section there were separate expert advisory commissions, such as NHK (National Economy Commission), later on changed into POP (Money, Commerce, Insurance). This section was an instrument of the Party management and of Moscow policies in the Czechoslovak economy.
- The Fourth Section was related with the foregoing section in economic matters connected with foreign policy. The point of contact was especially the policy of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, conducted in the Party by Frank together with the chief of the Fourth Section, Bedrich Geminder. Geminder was not a titular Deputy Secretary General, but his actual position and competence in many sections exceeded that of other deputies. This was due to his direct contact with Moscow and the Cominform. Geminder and his secretariat were occupied with the foreign policy and co-managed the Foreign Ministry, both in political and in personnel matters. His contact with other Communist parties, including communication with these parties, exchange of reports and information, directives, and organizing of actions, was maintained through another department. A separate department under his personal management worked on matters concerning the Cominform. On tasks concerning the foreign, particularly the Western, Communist parties, with which Geminder was charged by the Cominform, this department collaborated with the foregoing department. The last special department of his section was devoted to problems and tasks connected with large-scale international actions which were not to have the stamp of Communist actions, yet which were organized and directed by the Communist parties, such as, above all, the peace movement, and the World Organization of Democratic Youth, the International Student's Association, etc.

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- 10. The Fifth Section, directed by Gustav Bares (Breitenfeld), dominated the press, radio, motion pictures and the whole cultural life. It was also in charge of Party propaganda, for which an independent department called Agitprop was created. The ministries of Information and Education were subordinate to this section.
- 11. The Sixth Section, or cadre section, headed by Bruno Koehler, who succeeded Ladislav Kopriva after the latter's appointment as Minister of National Defense, conducted the entire personnel policy both in the Party and in the state apparatus, together with the departmental cadre commissions. All leading functionaries both of the Party and of the state administration had to be checked and approved by this cadre section. The Ministry of National Defense was also subordinated to the cadre section. It was here that the internal purges were decided and conducted, so that the MNB (Ministry of National Security) played merely the role of an executive organ in them.
- 12. The following organization chart of the Central Secretariat of the KSC, as it existed in the summer of 1951, shows only the main sections and their main departments. Beside them, there were several sub-departments of minor significance and a series of "Party commissions", having the function of sub-departments, which dealthwith the joint problems. This sort of organization of the Central Secretariat resulted in each division of the state apparatus having a sort of counterpart in the Party apparatus. Thus, actually, a sort of dyarchy was created.

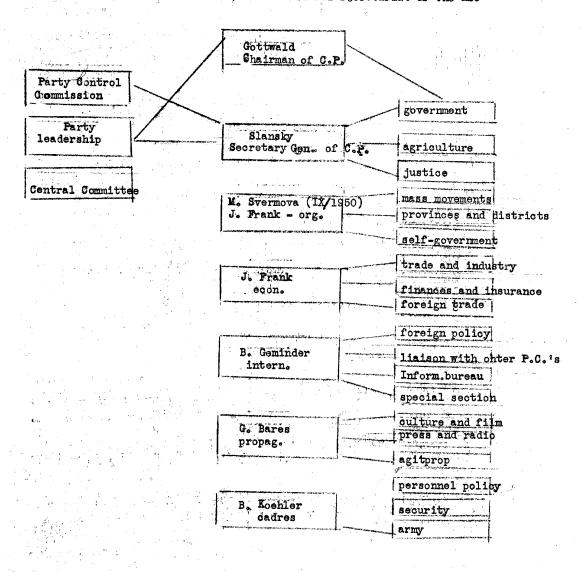
l.	Comment: These appear to have formed the First Section of
	the Central Secretariat, as against the Second to Sixth Sections, headed
	by Slansky's subordinates, which are referred to in paragraphs 6 through
11.	All of this report.

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Annex A

Organization Chart (Summer 1951) of the Central Secretariat of the KSC



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